SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE: Sir, there is no question of evading any answer. Actually we are here to provide the correct information. Whenever there is a shortage of production, we cannot take the risk of exporting sometimes at a lower price, which will result in hurting our local industry. But, I agree again with the former Commerce and Finance Minister's suggestion that we should evolve a policy where, irrespective of the level of domestic production, we should continue to trade. Wherever it is available at a cheaper price, the commodities must be exported. Similarly, whenever there is advantage to our country by exporting and we earn foreign exchange, we should do that.

SHRI S. S. SURJEWALA: Sir, I would like to point out that in the hon. Minister's last part of the printed reply laid on the Table of the House, it is said that export units of items of mass consumption are notified after making an assessment of the demand and supply position in the domestic market. I would like to know whether an identical criterion is also being applied in the matter of imports. If yes, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether this was made applicable to the recent import of wheat from Australia. If not, what were the reasons?

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE: Sir, perhaps the most important part of the question is the last point. The matter was brought up here in this House. The hon. Food Minister and I, both replied to it to your satisifaction and we have alsc ordered a CBI inquiry into that deal. These rules are applicable uniformly. We cannot make any distinction.

SHRI S. S. SURJEWALA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, no CBI inquiry has been ordered till now. It was only announced. More than one month has passed and the Government has not formally ordered any CBI inquiry

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE: Sir, my own information is that all the records connected with this deal have been taken by the CBI

*465. *[The Questioner (Shri Anantray Devshanker Dave) was absent. For answer vide Col. 29 infra]*

Awareness Campaign to Root out Drug Addiction

*466. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched any awareness campaign to root out drug addiction among the youth of the country during the last six months;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted to assess the extent of this menace;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) if not, whether Government will now take up this work and take measures to promote moral values among youth of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The Ministry is implementing the scheme for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention, which is a community based programme wherein grant-in-aid to the extent of 90 percent of the approved expenditure, as per norms under the scheme is released to the voluntary organisations for a series of activities such as preventive education and awareness programmes and maintenance of De addiction-cum-Rehabilitation Centres. The Ministry also collaborates with the Department of Youth Affairs to generate awareness amongst youth through Nehru Yuva Kendras, NSS Youth Clubs, etc.

(b) to (d) With reference to the drug addiction amongst youth of the country, the Ministry sponsored a multi-centred study in 1975-76 and a repeat study in 1985-86 to assess the prevalence of drug abuse among university students. The

Studies covered representative major cities of the country and the findings include inter-alia, higher prevalence of drug addiction amongst the male youth from the urban background. The findings of a nation-wide study conducted in 33 selected cities/towns and border areas in 1990 also indicate to the age group of 16—35 years as worse affected from addition. This is also confirmed from the reports received by the Ministry from the organisations assisted under its Scheme for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention.

श्री संजय निरुपम: सभापति महोदय, ड्रग एडिक्ट्स को डी-एडिक्ट करने का जो हमारे यहां अभियान चल रहा है उसकी सफलता अक्सर संदिग्ध मानी जाती है। मेरा सवाल बहुत ही इनफार्मेटिव था। मैं यह जानना चाह रहा था कि जो ड्रग एडिक्ट्स को डीएडिक्ट करने का हमारे यहां कम्पेन चल रहा है, अभियान चल रहा है उसकी क्या स्थिति है? लेकिन इसका स्पष्ट तौर पर जवाब नहीं मिला। मैं अपने सप्लीमेंटरी में माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारे यहां अभियान चल रहा है उसका सक्सेस रेट क्या है? कितना पैसा हर साल ड्रग एडिक्ट्स, नशेड़ियों को नशे से मुक्त करने के लिए हमारे देश में अलग-अलग मदों में खर्च किया जा रहा है? साथ ही मेरे सप्लीमेंटरी का दूसरा भाग यह है कि अक्सर यह बताया जाता है कि जिन नशेड़ियों को डी-एडिक्ट किया जाता है उनको प्रोपरली, भलीभांति री-हैबिलीटेट करने का हमारे यहां प्रॉविजन नहीं है। एक बार जो ड्रग्स एडिक्ट्स डीएडिक्ट हो जाते हैं तो उनको अपने भरोसे पर छोड़ दिया जाता है। जो व्यक्ति एक बार ड्रग एडिक्ट हो जाता है, तो पूरे समाज में उसकी उपेक्षा हो जाती है और उसके ऊपर एक कलंक लग जाता है। डीएडिक्ट होने पर, नशा छोड़ने पर भी यह कलंक उसके ऊपर से नहीं मिट पाता है। इस कलंक को मिटाने के लिए सरकार ने या मंत्री महोदया ने कोई योजना बनाई है, क्या कोई स्कीम बनाई है?

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are running 370 centres. We were spending Rs. 11.5 crores. But this year it has been increased to Rs. 16 crores. Regarding this specific thing what we should do for a young person who has been de-addicted, we have suggested that we take some of the money for moral reassurance and put it actually into providing jobs and voluntary training. Sir, the scheme is being prepared. In fact, it is almost ready to do two things. One is we are professionalising the services by opening up a drug institute in India, for the first time, to train teachers. Secondly, we are trying to attach a voluntary training centre to each drug rehabilitation institute so that the young person when he is de-addicted can learn a trade and go into it. We have found that the reason in most cases why people have gone in for drugs is the lack of hope and they don't foresee a future for themselves. We have therefore, tried to give them a future.

श्री संजय निरूपम: महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो वालेंटरी आर्गनाइज़ेशंस की बात की है, मैं उन आर्गनाइजेशंस के संबंध में एक सवाल दूसरे सप्लीमेंटरी के तौर पर पूछना चाहता हूं। मेरा सवाल यह है कि ऐसी कौन कौन सी संस्थायें पूरे देश में हैं, अगर आप कम से कम यह संख्या बता सकें तो अच्छी बात होगी। मुंबई में ऐसी संस्थाओं के बारे में ऐसी खबरें आती रही हैं कि जो संस्थायें डीएडिक्शन के लिए काम कर रही हैं—मैं कोई आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूं, लेकिन मेरे पास जो रिपोर्टें हैं, उनको ध्यान में रखकर मैं रखना चाह रहा हूं कि जो संस्थायें डीएडिक्शन के लिए काम कर रही हैं उनको कई संस्थायें खुद ड्रग ट्रैफिकिंग चालव बताई जाती हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं क्या ऐसी कुछ संस्थाओं के नाम मंत्री महोदय के प हैं?

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Sir, I am not aware of it.

DR. M. N. DAS: Mr Chairman, Sir, I have one question to put to the hon. Minister. Is the Government seriously concerned with the drug menace? Have they tried to know the sources of clandestine smuggling of various types of drugs into our country to devitalise the nation, to degenerate, to demoralise the people of India? There is an external conspiracy behind the smuggling of drugs into India. Unless the Government tries to plug the flow of drugs into the country, all such actions, such as collection of statistics

creation of awareness and preaching of moral values will not really solve the problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

निजी क्षेत्र में इस्पात का उत्पादन

*465. **श्री अनन्तराय देवशंकर दवे:** क्या इस्पात तथा खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान निजी क्षेत्र के इस्पात उत्पादकों द्वारा इस्पात उत्पादन का कितना लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ख) वर्ष की प्रथम छमाही में वास्तविक उत्पादन कितना हुआ;

(ग) वर्ष की प्रथम छमाही के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में पिछड़ने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में उनके उत्पादन ढांचे का अवलोकन किया है?

इस्पात तथा खान मंत्री (श्री नवीन पटनायक): (क) निजी क्षेत्र के इस्पात उत्पादकों के इस्पात उत्पादन संबंधी लक्ष्यों का सरकार द्वारा प्रबोधन नहीं किया जाता है।

(ख) वर्ष की प्रथम छमाही (जनवरी—जून, 1998) के दौरान निजी क्षेत्र की इकाइयों में 75 लाख टन परिसज्जित (कार्बन) इस्पात का वास्तविक उत्पादन होने का अंतिम रूप से अनुमान लगाया गया है। पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि अर्थात जनवरी—जून, 1997 के दौरान, 72.7 लाख टन का उत्पादन हुआ था।

(ग) और (घ) उपरोक्त (क) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Equation of Tourism with an Export Industry

*467. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has made any study on the potential of foreign exchange earnings of the tourism industry;

(b) if so, what are the details of this study;

(c) whether his Ministry has made any effort to treat tourism as an export; and

(d) if so, details of such efforts to equate tourism with an export industry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) In recognition of the significant potential of the tourism industry as a net foreign exchange earner, Government have provided several incentives to hotels. The Section 80 HHD of the Income Tax Act 1961 allows fiscal benefits. Hotels earning foreign exchange are also allowed import of several items for their use at the project stage and at the operational state in the form of project import as well as incentive quota. The provisions of the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme under the EXIM Policy have also been extended to the service sector which covers hotels etc. Government have also liberalised norms for foreign equity participation in hotels as well as in the matter of obtaining technical collaboration from international agencies etc.

राजधानियों में बेरोजगार युवा

*468. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र:** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों की राजधानियों में बेरोजगार युवाओं का प्रतिशत कितना है;

(ख) इनमें से शिक्षित बेरोजगारों और अशिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में प्रत्येक राजधानी-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?